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June 1, 1918

# THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

## WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

*The Knitter*

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This from Texas—

"I consider the *Woman Citizen* the best spent dollar of the year."

**Do you of the other 46 states need to hesitate longer?**

This number marks the beginning of the second year of the Woman Citizen. Continue to support it and urge your friends to subscribe. Our goal is one hundred thousand new subscribers in 1918. Every *new* subscription will help us to go forward.

*Subscribe through your local organization and help put it in line for one of the premiums offered on page 3*

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

# THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

*The* WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
at 171 Madison Avenue, New York

Ten cents a copy; yearly subscription (52 numbers), $1.00. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

VOL. III JUNE 1, 1918 No. 1

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Florence E. Bate is the business manager.

# Where Is Your State?

CONFIRMING our modest violet insistence that the *Woman Citizen* is absolutely necessary for the woman who wishes to be fully equipped for suffrage battles, and who desires to keep herself fully informed on the suffrage question in general, comes a letter from one of the prominent workers now taking an active part in a campaign state:

"I know how very much it would mean to me if the women on my committees were all subscribers to the *Woman Citizen*. It would not only broaden their vision and double their enthusiasm, but would give them the necessary material for an intelligent working basis."

This is only one of the many letters that come to us telling of the value of the magazine from the viewpoint of the suffragist. From the Ohio suffrage headquarters we hear the "*Woman Citizen* is a magazine for women who are studying the question in general," and from Lamar, Colorado, comes the following, signed Lou Jackson Pugh, Recording Secretary W. C. T. U.:

"It gives me pleasure to say I do not indulge in the 'luxury of the ordinary magazine,' but feel the necessity of indulging in the *Woman Citizen*, not for myself only, but for our dear martyrs, the soldiers in the trenches, for they are getting every one of my *Citizens*, and I believe not one of them that reads it will ever oppose equal suffrage when the war is over."

From South Dakota, which is in the midst of a campaign, Miss Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon writes: "May the splendid *Citizen* grow and increase," and Mrs. H. C. Mitchell of Carbondale, Illinois, voicing her own appreciation of the magazine, says, with emphasis, "I only wish every woman could read it." Dr. Sarah Kendall, writing from Seattle, to enclose several subscriptions, says she believes she secured them because of articles in the *Woman Citizen* regarding the standing of women physicians in the army.

As a climax, in this week's mail was this from Iowa: "The *Woman Citizen* is the only good thing that remains the same price as before the war!"

Last week was a fine week for subscriptions. Note Missouri's big jump. And you should read the letters from states outlining their subscription drives for the summer!

Do you wonder we feel enthusiastic over the drive for the 100,000 goal? When suffragists put their shoulders to the wheel the wheel has to go round. All together now, for a big push to the subscription wheel!

Rose Lawless Geyer,
*National Circulation Chairman.*

*State Circulation Chairmen*

Alabama: Miss Mary P. London, Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
Iowa: Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, Webster City
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Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee

## Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

### First Cash Premium
### FIFTY DOLLARS

**To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.**

### Second Cash Premium
### TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

**To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.**

### Third Cash Premium
### TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

**To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.**

### Fourth Cash Premium
### TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

**To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.**

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

| *May 18th* | *May 25th* |
|---|---|
| 1. Georgia | 1. Georgia |
| 2. South Dakota | 2. South Dakota |
| 3. Indiana | 3. Indiana |
| 4. Minnesota | 4. Minnesota |
| 5. New Jersey | 5. New Jersey, Iowa |
| 6. Iowa | 6. Michigan |
| 7. Michigan | 7. Ohio |
| 8. Ohio | 8. Virginia |
| 9. Virginia | 9. Missouri |
| 10. New York, Wisconsin | 10. New Hampshire |
| 11. Alabama | 11. Wisconsin, New York |
| 12. New Hampshire | 12. Alabama |
| 13. Massachusetts | 13. Massachusetts |
| 14. Maine | 14. Maine |
| 15. Pennsylvania | 15. Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Maryland |
| 16. Louisiana | 16. Texas |
| 17. Maryland, Texas | 17. Connecticut |
| 18. Connecticut | 18. West Virginia |
| 19. West Virginia | 19. Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee |
| 20. Kentucky, North Dakota | 20. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island |
| 21. Missouri, South Carolina | 21. Nebraska |
| 22. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island | 22. Washington |
| 23. Nebraska | 23. North Carolina |
| 24. Washington | 24. Vermont |
| 25. Vermont, Tennessee | |

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# The Woman Citizen

## THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

### A Journal of Democracy

**June 1, 1918**


***"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."***

# The Woman and the Calling

AMERICA is watching what Dr. Anna Howard Shaw calls " an inspiring spectacle," the mobilization of its women into the nation's service. No less to women than to men does the call of the country's need bring a thrill.

The Government is calling for women in every bulletin issued from Washington. But before bulletins were issued, something stronger than governments had impelled women to offer themselves. All the tides of loyalty were rolling them forward into an army, one and indivisible, which is to save America.

It does not matter that some of this American army will be over here and some over there. That some of it will be made up of men and some of women. Its solidarity is a wall to protect the cherished principles of American democracy.

" More and more, as the war program progresses," says the United States Civil Service Commission, " is the Government depending upon women to perform the tremendously increased volume of work in the civil branches. As men are called to the colors, women must take their places and keep the machinery behind the armed forces moving at the maximum of efficiency."

Now a new call for men has gone out and women are slipping one by one into their places. Over night one finds them in the elevators of office buildings, in the surface cars and in the subways; in khaki, in overalls.

They have come in haste and the garment of custom is rent by their hurried coming. Conventions have been put on awry, or left off.

It is idle to remind oneself that a few women go into new work from love of adventure, that some even share men's roaming spirit after the new and the untried.

It is churlish to make these the outstanding features of a great movement.

It is no time to be churlish.

And it is useless. The mobilization of women will go on just the same.

For the women are called.

Behind the women who have ventured most, and tasted the thrill of sacrifice and of danger, stands the solid rank of their sisters, comprehending and sympathetic.

And the last line is only another drawn-up army of reinforcements, ready to protect the vanguard, closing up to see fair play. If there are bad conditions surrounding the new workers, the watching rearguard must find a remedy, not an inhibition.

There will be new questions to be settled, and far-visioned women see it. Men gone to the front will come home torn and broken, to be gathered into the strong arms of unbroken women. Young boys whose professional careers have been lopped will come back to women who have marched on to professional achievement ready to take the lead.

This is no condition of women's seeking. But they are not blind to it, now that it is here.

This is no time to stifle women's forth-faring spirit; to maintain old and prejudiced barriers. This is a time for making use of whatever material there is for building a new civilization which has been torn down.

America is standing by her fighting sons, giving them every protection and support. Does America hold her daughters less priceless than her sons? Is she to give to the boys in khaki with full hands and hearty cheers, and accord criticism, scant praise and distrust to the grimy troop of women who have moved forward in their rear?

Will America hold on to the old obstructions for women? Above all, will she continue to withhold that political freedom the lack of which has disrupted two continents?

## Would You Be Satisfied?

IF YOU had bought a business with two sources of income in June of 1917; if in May of 1918 your receipts from one of these sources was three times what it had been in June of 1917 and your receipts from the other of these sources had sextupled;

Would you be satisfied?

You wouldn't if you were the *Woman Citizen*.

In June of 1917 the Woman Citizen Corporation merged the subscription and advertising lists of three suffrage journals, lopped off the dead wood and started in to interest women in a national weekly that would cover politics from woman's viewpoint.

Between that date and this the magazine's receipts from advertising have trebled and the receipts from subscription have sextupled.

Between that date and this we have increased our housing space until, with the Leslie Suffrage Bureau, we now occupy the whole fifteenth floor of our building. And we have doubled our force.

Beginning with a sixteen-page magazine without colored cover, we have added a cover with the two-color process. And we have changed our type size so that a great deal more matter is presented in our text pages each issue than was presented in the beginning.

Our circulation drive is gaining impetus daily.

All which is testimony to success and to growth.

Yet we are not satisfied.

And cheerfully admit that we are never going to be.

During the ensuing year we shall still further enlarge the magazine, add to its program of special features, extend its range of interests, perfect its format, and increase its circulation.

And June of 1919 will find us still not satisfied and projecting a further program for the magazine's development.

## Why They Need Military Rank

TO a quite general extent nurses are not saying much about the bill presented in Congress by Congressman Raker, from the woman suffrage state of California, which would grant official rank to American nurses serving in military hospitals. But they are thinking about it, as was shown in the resolution passed on May 10 by the National Organization of Nurses of the United States in convention at Cleveland.

One reason for the reticence of the nurses is that the stress put upon the bill's urgency is one of reward. Easy popular interest has been aroused by the phrase, "Give them the rank they deserve." As a reward for services rendered, nurses are modestly silent. Let the laity see it through is their characteristic response to such a point of view, the unwritten ethical code of the nursing profession being against all personal exploitation.

And that is becoming to the nurses, but it sadly obscures the real issue—the palpitating need for a rank relative to that of army men in order to save lives and take away from the military hospital as many horrors as possible.

Miss Amy Hilliard, superintendent of Bellevue Hospital Training School, has made this very clear in a recent statement. "There are now in service 11,842 graduate nurses," she says, "who have been given no recognition for their professional work, and are neither enlisted nor commissioned. At the present time they have no control of enlisted men nor of petty officers who work in the wards supposedly under them. These men owe allegiance only to their superior officers. The graduate nurse is in reality an outsider in a military organization, and is helpless to make changes or improvements in ward conditions which her professional knowledge tells her should be made.

"She has no control of patients, as, if the ward master chooses, he, by reason of his rank, takes precedence over her.

"She has no control of ward linen, equipment, utensils, nor of special diet.

"When a group of nurses must work under army or navy surgeons, the question of rank comes up immediately, and under such circumstances the petty officers and enlisted men, who have had no more medical training than an orderly in the city hospital, are given authority which takes precedence over that of the nurse.

"The bill now pending would create an Army Nurses' Corps in the Medical Department, in which the superintendent would have the rank of major, with six assistant superintendents as captains. A director of nursing would be appointed for each separate military force outside the continental limits of the United States, with assistants of the same rank. Chief nurses would be in the proportion of one to fifty nurses, and the reserves would hold the rank of first or second lieutenant. The superintendent or major would be appointed and removed by the Secretary of War, other members of the corps by the Surgeon-General. The bill also contains provisions for promotions and for retirement on pay."

The nurses' mark of rank would be the insignia of the Army, and would necessitate no change in the nurses' uniform, but, as one nurse expressed it, "those two bars on our shoulders would mean prompt control, when to be without control might mean disaster or death in emergencies where life itself is hanging on swift and accurate response to orders."

## Both Are Pleased

POLITICAL leaders who last Saturday watched the first enrollment of New York women, for the primaries, are as pleased as can be with the results. A prominent Democrat says:

"In the Democratic districts there was a very heavy vote, and from a purely party standpoint the day was a most encouraging one."

A prominent Republican says:

"In all of the boroughs, and in Manhattan particularly, I was pleased from a party point of view, for in our strong districts the women enrolled in great numbers."

## Suffrage in Jewish Palestine

THERE will be no need for "Votes-for-Women" campaigns in the new Jewish state that is to be established in Palestine. According to information sent out from Zionist headquarters, equal suffrage is accepted as a matter of course by the pioneers who are reorganizing Jewish communal life to meet the requirements of national existence.

When word reached Palestine that, following the British Declaration in favor of the establishment in that country of a national Jewish home, a Jewish administrative commission was on its way to take over the actual government of Jerusalem, Jaffa and the Jewish colonies, all of the elements interested called conferences to facilitate the commission's work. Equal suffrage was adopted by the Jewish community of Jaffa and a number of colonies, and the women took part in all the proceedings of the conferences.

Even before the outbreak of the war equal suffrage had gained a strong foothold in Palestine; indeed, it has prevailed from the very beginnings of the present Jewish colonization during the 80s.

It is characteristic also of the Zionist organizations throughout the world. Women vote at their International Congresses and at the national conventions as a matter of course.

The way in which many of the younger Jews have revolted against the traditional idea of the subjection of women is well described by I. L. Perez, a great Jewish writer of the Nineteenth Century. One of his sketches depicting Jewish life in Russian Poland is entitled "Domestic Happiness." Chaim, a poor street porter, is a devout attendant at the synagogue, and has especially enjoyed a series of lectures on Paradise. But one day the Rabbi asserts that when a man sits in Paradise his wife is his footstool. Chaim is indignant. He goes home and says to his wife:

"I will not have you be my footstool! I shall bend down to you, educate you, and make you sit beside me. We will both sit on one chair, as we are doing now. We are so happy like this! Do you hear, Hannah? You and I are going to sit together on one chair. The Almighty must allow it!" A. S. B.

## Spanish Women Awakening

SPAIN is a country where the woman suffrage movement has made a very slow advance. But the papers report that at the recent elections in Spain the women, for the first time, took a lively interest. For months beforehand they had been eagerly studying public questions.

The reason is not far to seek. In Spain the war has raised the cost of living to a point that brings acute distress. Many of the people are on the brink of actual starvation. When Napoleon said that women ought not to meddle in politics, a distinguished Frenchwoman answered: "Sire, when women are liable to have their heads cut off, it is natural that they should wish to know the reason why." When women find that they and their children are in danger of death from starvation, they naturally want to know the reason. There is no such stimulus to inquiry as hunger. The terrible conditions that now prevail throughout a large part of the world are making women think as never before.

The women of Spanish America have generally taken as little interest in politics as the women of Spain; but in South America, too, there is coming a change. One sign of it is a striking poem entitled "Lightning," by José Santos Chocano of Peru, the greatest living Spanish-American poet, which may be translated as follows:

*O, ragged mother, holding out thine hand*
*Forever at the doors, in sorrow deep,*
*And seeing always bare and empty chests*
*And human consciences fast locked in sleep!*

*O, thou that goest gathering in the bag*
*Of thy sore poverty forevermore*
*Leavings that in the shipwreck of each day*
*Follies and vices cast upon the shore!*

*Daughter art thou to him who went to war,*
*Marched in the ranks and shed his blood unbought,*
*Sank down in battle, fell to earth and died—*
*And no one now remembers that he fought.*

*Sister art thou to him who fell one day*
*Among machinery's teeth, which crush and kill.*
*The wheels were all indifferent to his fate,*
*And human hearts were more indifferent still.*

*Widow art thou of one who at the plough*
*Died, sunstruck, as he labored on the plain.*
*Today all eat the bread his wheat has made.*
*Thou dost not eat it—and he sowed the grain!*

*Thou art the daughter and the sister poor,*
*The widow always left with child unborn.*
*Thou art the mother who of every rag*
*Will make a flag, when breaks to-morrow's morn.*

*Still, as a consolation, in thy womb*
*A son of thy dead husband thou dost bear.*
*A cloud of rags; its thoughts are of the sky,*
*But of a sky where tempest fills the air.*

*Thy son will be no gentle cherub fair,*
*No honey-cup, no Mayflower soft of bloom.*
*O, ragged mother! Lo, thou art the cloud,*
*And thou dost bear the lightning in thy womb!*

This poem was written some years before the war; but the great world conflict has widened and intensified the conditions that it describes. Among its by-products has been and will be an immense increase among women of interest in public affairs.

A. S. B.

## No Interest in Defeat

"WOMAN suffrage will carry in Oklahoma this year. Few people are taking any interest in the defeat of the measure giving the ladies the right to vote which is to appear on the ballot, while the ladies are actively campaigning for it. It calls to mind the fact that a great many people who have not had the right to vote should, and will have it when the women of Oklahoma are enfranchised. Also it suggests the question that there are many men in Oklahoma who have had the right to vote who have grossly and ignorantly exercised the privilege. We are in favor of giving the women what they want. They'll get it sooner or later anyway, and we hope to see the amendment granting them the full suffrage carry by a big whoop, and it will. No change in the political complexion of the state will come of it, however."—*Haskell County News*, McCurtain, Oklahoma.

## THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

*Present Status:*

IN THE SENATE:

**Reported from Committee**

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

## Organization News

MANY county conventions were held by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party during the month of May and more are scheduled for June. They are the conventions of Yates, Franklin, Albany, Delaware and Ontario counties.

MRS. BARTON JENKS has been succeeded in the presidency of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association by Miss Mary B. Anthony, of Providence.

AT the annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Charles Sumner Byrd was elected to the first vice-presidency. As such she will be the acting president. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell remains the president of the association.

### Honors for Women

MISS JULIA LATHROP, of Washington, head of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, was elected president of the National Conference of Social Workers at the annual convention of the association in Kansas City, May 20.

RUTGERS COLLEGE for the first time in its history has awarded a degree to a woman. Mrs. Mary Mitchell Moore, of Bryn Mawr, received this honor at the commencement exercises May 21, when she was given the degree of doctor of philosophy.

# Resolved!

IN every state in the Union organized bodies of men and women are protesting at the Senate's delay in passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Organized labor, organized religion, organized education, organized philanthropy—all are going on record with urgent resolutions. Within the last few days in the state of Wisconsin alone the following resolutions have been passed:

WHEREAS, In such a crisis as the present, when we are engaged in a world wide struggle for democracy, it is fitting, expedient, and proper that we should take every precaution to insure to our own citizens the fullest possible measure of democracy,

WHEREAS, Democracy cannot be said to exist and a sense of justice and fair treatment cannot be expected to continue so long as a large percentage of our adult population is excluded from important political rights on the sole ground of sex,

AND WHEREAS, the resolution submitting to the states the question of suffrage for women has been repeatedly and unnecessarily delayed by Congress, and is at present being held in a committee of the Senate for an unreasonable period of time,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Madison Federation of Labor respectfully petitions that the aforesaid amendment shall be brought out immediately for consideration upon the floor of the Senate, and that it shall be favorably acted upon by the members.

J. H. BROWN, *President.*
HARRY F. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

RESOLVED, That we, the members of "The Sailors and Soldiers Home Club of the Little Theater," protest against the delay in the United States Senate in taking the vote on the woman suffrage amendment, already passed by the House of Representatives.

We urge the Senate to delay no longer but to pass the amendment at an early date, not only in order that the women of these United States may take a position equal to that of the women of other nations less fundamentally democratic than ours, but also to indicate to the world that the Senate of the United States is not lacking in belief in democracy and in the patriotic ideals and practical services of women.

(Signed) EDITH ADAMS STEWART.

WHEREAS, Women of the countries of our allies have been enfranchised as a war measure, and,

WHEREAS, Women of these United States are every day demonstrating their capacity for the highest type of citizenship, and,

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives has passed the amendment to the federal constitution abolishing sex as a requisite for voters, while the President of the United States favors it and leaders in all political parties and all lines of thought and activity endorse it; therefore

RESOLVED, That we, representatives of The Milwaukee Teachers' Association (1400 members), at a meeting held at Assembly Room, First National Bank, on May 22, urge the Senate to pass the woman suffrage amendment without delay.

JOSEPHINE F. MURPHY, *President.*
EDITH I. O'NEILL, *Secretary.*

WHEREAS, The right of citizens to vote should not be denied or abridged on account of sex; Be It

RESOLVED, That we, the Woman's Alliance of the First Unitarian Church of Milwaukee, urge upon the Senate of the United States the importance of immediate favorable action by that honorable body upon the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

HARRIET F. RICHARDSON, *President;*
E. B. KELLOGG,
MRS. CARRIE D. KELLOGG.

## Double-dyed Patriotism

PATRIOTISM was the keynote at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston. As some quite inaccurate reports of the proceedings got into the press, it is worth while to give a correct account.

On the opening day, I offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm:

"Resolved, that the delegates of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, in their 49th annual convention assembled, renew their pledge of unswerving loyalty to our country in its great contest with a treacherous and ruthless foe. We will give our best efforts to defend it against enemies both foreign and domestic. We will continue and extend our war work; we will support the Constitution of the United States and stand solidly behind the great struggle to make the world safe for democracy, both at home and abroad."

Not knowing that this resolution was to be offered, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard also had brought in a resolution declaring the Association's loyalty. It was much longer and more elaborate than the first one, and went more into detail, but breathed the like spirit of patriotism. An enthusiastic delegate proposed that the convention should pass both resolutions. Other delegates thought such action superfluous, holding that the one already adopted covered the ground. After some discussion, Professor Hart said that he should be satisfied with the passage of one section of his resolution, and the following was then adopted with practical unanimity, and with warm applause:

"Resolved, that we pledge our support of the armies in the field; of the President and Congress in the Government; of the workmen and workwomen engaged in providing the material of war. According to our opportunity, we will join in Red Cross and relief work; we will pay our taxes and buy Liberty bonds; we will make public addresses; use private influence, and give the service of heart and soul to the continuance of the war."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was present, said she was reminded of her first visit to Paris. She and her husband entered a restaurant where they found two big bowls, containing two kinds of soup, standing on opposite sides of the room. The manager said: "Both are good. Whichever you take you will be satisfied." The same might be said of these resolutions. "You have passed both," said Mrs. Catt, "so your patriotism now is beyond cavil."

A. S. B.

# Correspondence

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

The *Woman Citizen* demonstrates its fairness in presenting both sides of an issue. In again trespassing upon its space, I want it distinctly understood that I am not at variance with its principles when I answer the propaganda against the postal zone law, published by Mr. S. Keith Evans, of New York city, on the eighteenth. He states that the loss alleged to have been sustained by the Government is an absurdity, yet at the same time he qualifies his statement that it cannot be established as a fact by stating that "at least it hasn't been"; and then he attempts to brush the whole matter aside by stating that the Ways and Means Committee was guessing in asserting the loss figures.

The guessing has not been done by our Committee, but by the authors and distributors of the extensive propaganda against this law.

On May 15, 1918, Mr. Walter J. Clayton, a merchant of El Paso, Texas, wrote me: "I have a letter from the *Review of Reviews* Company warning me that if the postal zone law goes into effect, we people here will have to pay five to seven times as much as the subscribers in Eastern and Northern States, and I therefore urge you to have this law repealed."

I am just in receipt of a letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, dated May 22, 1918, stating: Under the old law the rate on magazines from New York to both Abilene, Texas, and El Paso, Texas, is 1 cent per pound. Under the new zone law, which goes into effect July 1, 1918, the rate on magazines from New York to Abilene, Texas, which is in the seventh zone, will be 1¼ cents per pound on reading matter and 3 cents per pound on advertising matter; and from New York to El Paso, Texas, which is in the eighth zone, the rate will be 1¼ cents per pound on reading matter and 3¼ cents per pound on advertising matter.

The latest issue of the *Review of Reviews*, May, 1918, weighs exactly 13 ounces, and contains the following: 57 pages of advertising matter, 100 pages of reading matter, 10 pages of reviews, and then 50 pages more of advertising matter.

In round numbers, under the old law, it cost 1 cent to send this magazine from New York to El Paso, which is about 2500 miles. Under the new zone law it will cost only 2¼ cents from New York to El Paso, or only 1¼ cents more per issue, which is only 15 cents more per year. And if it contained all reading matter, it would cost only ¼ of a cent more per issue, or only 3 cents more per year. Hence it can continue to run over a hundred pages of advertising matter and still have to pay only 15 cents more per year postage, which if added to the subscription price would make the subscriber merely pay $3.15 per year instead of $3. Yet the *Review of Reviews*, through this pernicious propaganda, has caused my intelligent El Paso constituent to believe that he will have to pay from five to seven times as much, to wit: from $15 to $21 subscription, when all of the extra postage added to the regular subscription will make it only $3.15 per year.

I am just in receipt of an urgent letter from Hon. R. F. Bell, of Houston, Texas, treasurer of the Hardwood Jobbers' Association, stating that the *Pictorial Review* is mailing a letter to all subscribers urging them to have their Senators and Congressmen repeal this pernicious law, and I have today received from the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island a copy of its Resolution, wherein, in one of its whereases, it states that we have increased the postal rates on magazines from 50 to 900 per cent, and urges a repeal. I am just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Jesse H. Neal, secretary-treasurer of the Publishers' Advisory Board, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York city, "roasting me over the coals" because I have seen fit to disabuse the minds of my constituents of all of these false impressions, and in his mental discomfiture he has forgotten himself far enough to attempt to scare and bulldoze me by saying: "We have received thousands of letters from Texas citizens *who are willing to fight* rather than submit to this unjust, undemocratic and inequitable provision of the zone postal law, and I am quite sure that a very large number of your own constituents feel the same way about it. In any event, I would be glad to know *whether you desire to modify in any way your statement* that the publishers are grafters."

Mr. Neal is not acquainted either with my constituents or their representative. They are intelligent, progressive citizens, and they wouldn't have a representative who "scared."

Now, the *Pictorial Review* for May, 1918, lacks just one ounce of weighing 1 pound; the May, 1918, *Ladies' Home Journal* weighs 17½ ounces; the *Literary Digest* for May 18, 1918, weighs 10 ounces, and the *Woman Citizen* for May 18, 1918, weighs 3 ounces. It is only a matter of calculation to ascertain what a very small additional sum in postage will be charged under the new zone law. But it does make publishers pay more for advertising than for reading matter, which is right and proper. Why didn't Mr. Neal and Mr. Evans explain why it is necessary to concentrate all of the publishing plants in and around New York?

But he can't dismiss the great Ways and Means Committee with a shrug. Its great chairman, Hon. Claude Kitchin, is the Democratic leader of the House, and had our beloved Speaker accepted the U. S. Senatorship lately tendered him, would have become Speaker, and the next ranking member, Hon. Henry T. Rainey, would have become Democratic leader of the House. This is the Committee which frames necessary billion-dollar measures. I am assured both by Chairman Kitchin and Mr. Rainey that the figures heretofore given by me are correct, and are based upon evidence carefully considered by them, and are not guesses, and I repeat the figures, viz: Under the old law our Government has sustained a loss each year of $90,000,000 on second-class mail, but for which it could have gone to a 1 cent letter postage and still had a surplus. The publisher received $450,000 for the advertisements alone in the May, 1917, issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, yet it cost our Government $20,000 more to circulate that one issue than it received from the publisher; that we sustain an actual loss of $4,000,000 each year for carrying through the mails the publications of the Curtis Publishing Company alone. During the last fiscal year the Government lost $1,516,388 in carrying *Collier's Weekly*; $451,044 on the *New York Times*, and actually paid to the railroads $80,000 more than it received for hauling the *Outlook*. The zone law recoups only a small part of it. When we change it we must dig deeper, for it comes out of the people in taxes.

Thomas L. Blanton.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

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## Why Does He Not Follow Wilson?

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

Senator Martin said in the United States Senate on May 10, "Whenever I am satisfied that the majority of the white women of Virginia desire to vote, I will support the proposed constitutional amendment." He is satisfied that the majority of the women of Virginia do not care to vote, consequently will not at the present time support this amendment. He desires a referendum to the women in order to find out that his conviction that the majority of all women do not want it is true.

We would like to ask why this method should be applied to this reform more than to any other? Was this test ever applied to any question concerning men? Why this discrimination in the case of women?

When Mr. Martin was first made Senator, did the majority of the men of Virginia vote to elect him? Was he not elected by the majority vote of the men of the Legislature? Did he refuse to take his seat, because he did not know the will of the majority of the men of the state concerning his election?

Again, did Senator Martin refuse a few months back to support the constitutional amendment for prohibition in Congress because a majority of the men of Virginia had not voted for prohibition when it was referred to the men of this state? It seems to have been satisfactory to him that only 94,000 voted for it, when there were nearly 400,000 white men of voting age in Virginia who might have had the privilege if they had wanted it. He only desired, on this question, to know that the majority of those who cared enough to go to the polls, favored it. He only desired to know that there were many more advocates than opponents.

Now we would suggest that he apply these same tests to the suffrage movement in Virginia. He could get his statistics in a short while if he would give it his "careful consideration." He would find out that there are many more advocates than opponents. The suffragists far outnumber the antis. And if Senator Martin could have his wish for a referendum to the women, a large majority of those who care enough to express their opinion at the polls, would favor it. There have always been many more petitioners to the Legislature than remonstrants against it.

Are not these tests the fair tests? Are not these tests the ones which have been applied to the reforms which men have wanted? The majority of men, as well as women, are indifferent to the voting privilege. Only about 80,000 out of a possible electorate of 400,000 generally cast their ballots. Would Senator Martin refuse to consider any question favorably until a majority of 400,000 come out for it?

Why this discrimination in the case of women?

Why does not Senator Martin follow his leader, Woodrow Wilson, in favoring the amendment as "a matter of justice to women"?

Mary Pollard Clarke.

Richmond, Va.

# With Our Friends, the Cartoonists

"SIR WALTER RALEIGH" *Bridgeport, Conn. Post*

MIGHT AS WELL DO YO DUT
FULLY, MR. SE TOR

DON'T LET HER PLEAD IN VAIN WITH LIBERTY

*"That Government of the people, by the people, for the people, may not perish from the earth"*

Winsor McGan in *Boston Advertiser*

INTO THE LIGHT

*Syracuse Post Standard*

FATHER GIVES HIS BLESSING

Compliments of the House of Representatives

Congress should vote the Federal Amendment

"As an act of right and justice to the women of the country and the world."

—*Woodrow Wilson*

*York Ev. Call*

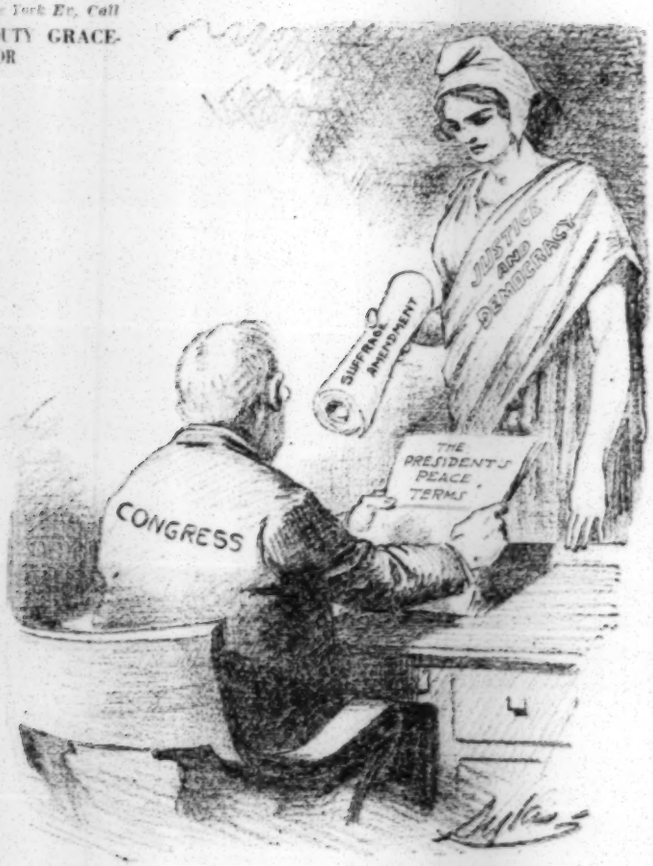
DUTY GRACE-
TOR

"HOME, CHARLES"

*New York World*

THIRTY-TWO NEW YORK WOMEN WERE ELECTED AS TAMMANY HALL LEADERS ON MAY 7

*Leader Charles E. Murphy is said to have beamed with smiles. He complimented the women on the place they are taking in politics. "I was very much impressed," said he. "These women are real leaders. They seemed earnest and very much interested"*




"BOTH ARE MINE"

*Philadelphia Ev. Ledger*

*Ev. Post, N. Y.*

"SO THIS IS TAMMANY HALL!"
"I WAS MUCH IMPRESSED" MURPHY

# The Woman and the Calling

MRS. ALMA E. CROOK

## Master Plumber and Paymaster

ONCE upon a time automobile men said women could never learn to drive cars because they were not natural mechanics—their right elbows were made differently from a man's, or something equally pertinent. To-day, at the front, women are driving big motor trucks as well as ambulances, and at home to-day the woman with a tool kit is as familiar as the woman with a knitting bag.

So when I heard of a woman who was a master plumber I was not surprised, but interested. Perhaps I had a vision of cheap labor in the plumbing business and a possible reduction in the high cost of the bath-tub. Anyway, I wanted to meet the woman who had had the temerity to invade the sacred precincts of the plumbing trust. She was, I found, employed on some Government work in Washington, and I asked for an interview.

In spite of explicit directions it took some time to locate her, but with the help of an officer, several workmen, and one or two civilians, I finally found her in one of the wooden shacks which fringe the Government's new buildings. The locality was a beehive of industry. Buildings in various stages of completion swarmed with workmen, with officers; the roads were crowded with trucks; engines pounded; whistles screamed, and in the midst of the hurlyburly a cool little woman sat perched at her desk in the paymaster's office.

I had expected to interview a master plumber, as I had said, but I soon learned that anything approaching a static condition was not in the cool little woman's line. She was no longer a master plumber, but paymaster for the plumbing, heating and electrical workers on the job at Sixth and B streets for the G. F. Cornell Company. And in spite of her littleness and an almost girlish quality of youth, her poise made her position of authority seem a natural one. I eagerly acquiesced in her suggestion that we make a round of the shops.

Eats Out of Her Hand

I discovered that all the men knew her and liked her. It was not surprising, for with a quick wit and a bubbling good humor she combines an instinctive sympathy and an admirable tact.

"Only an unusual woman could hold such an unusual position," I suggested.

"There is nothing unusual in my being a mechanic," she laughed. "I was born one. When I go into a shop I don't know *why* things should be done so, I just know that they should. It is instinctive. My father kept a bicycle shop with a side line of hardware. After school I used to go to the shop to help him. It was natural for me to take things apart and put them together again. I tinkered for the love of it. Then I married. My husband was a successful business man and I gave up the shop for the home. When my baby was only a few months old my husband died suddenly, and I found myself left with a young baby on my hands and no means of support, for while my husband had made a comfortable income we were too young to have thought of a rainy day. I had his last week's salary in my purse and that $75.00 was all that stood between me and my baby and want. Of course, I had my father to take care of me, if I had wanted to be taken care of, but I wanted to take care of myself."

Unconsciously the little woman squared her shoulders.

"MY father paid the funeral expenses and I went to work. I got a position in a little town in Illinois. I didn't like that little town and it didn't like me. It criticised my clothes. I had rather nice things, but they were in colors, and the town thought I should go in mourning. I couldn't. I didn't have any money to buy black clothes, I had to wear what I had. But I stayed on, first with a hardware store, and then as a nurse. It was a boom town and there were a lot of young married couples and all the girl brides were having babies. I have helped to bring many a baby into the world while the house was being built. The mother and the baby would be snugly covered, but the doctor and the nurse would have the rain running down their necks in little rivulets through leaky canvas. From Illinois I went to Texas. My first position was with a firm of mechanical engineers. There was a master plumber with the company, an Irish genius, finest master plumber in Texas, but he had his weakness. I was his assistant and gradually took over more and more of the work. Finally the company divided its business into two territories and I had charge of the northern field."

"Where did you get your training as a master plumber?"

"Picked most of it up. In the shops one can learn a lot by watching. Get men interested in their work and they will tell you all they know, and if you have a bent for mechanics, it is easy to absorb what they give out. Now take these flanges—see how they are made"——

*God made the woman. Man made the rules. It's a division of labor that invites trouble.*

*Men can't make rules that come up to God's purposes.*

*In the past woman's potential capacity has been restricted by man-made law, custom, convention. To-day under the stress of war-made necessity woman's capacity is being urged to the utmost expression, and where it is all to end nobody knows. But certain it is that sex will never again be allowed to interpose as an artificial barrier between the woman and the calling.*

I tried to, but as my acquaintance with machinery is limited to my typewriter, flanges and hydraulic presses, and acetylene gas for welding were quite too much for me. Every now and then my guide would stop before some workman with a word of praise, or some tactful suggestion, and invariably he listened attentively and invariably did what she said. The contrast was striking, the pale, collected, little woman, quietly effective, and the big burly mechanics, begrimed and skillful, working in complete harmony. I mentioned one workman whom I had noticed particularly paying close attention to her remarks. She laughed.

"That man said that he wouldn't work for a woman if I came into the shop. When I left to go to another shop he said he would leave if I didn't stay, and he did. When I came back, he came back. It is all in establishing a spirit of co-operation. The men and I work together because we are all interested in the work.

"WHEN I went with my present employer I went in at $15.00 a week. I had just returned to Washington and I had to establish myself. I found that having been a master plumber was really against me. The men didn't believe that I was a real master plumber, and were inclined to be wary of my experience. However, I knew I could make myself useful in an office at $15.00, even if it were only desk work. I accepted a job with a construction company, determined to show that I could make good. Making good is largely a matter of stick-to-it-iveness. I have never let any job discourage me, no matter how big the handicaps. I have reasoned if the other fellow could do it, I could do it. Many a time I have bluffed my way through until I could get the needed experience. If one is willing to work and is pliable, anybody of average brains can take care of himself or herself. I have always been glad of my business training. If more women understood business there wouldn't be so many of them for men to take care of."

"You are everything you ought not to be," I objected, "according to the rules."

"Yes, but you see I didn't make the rules. They are man's rules. My father thinks I am very masculine because I have succeeded at a man's trade. Still I am enough of a woman to enjoy the home I have made for myself and my child. There are days when I never want to see a shop, but if I didn't go into the shop I couldn't keep up the home, so there I am."

And there she was, Mrs. Alma E. Crook, master plumber and paymaster.

Talking, she drove a car with such consummate skill that even my nervousness was lulled into a peaceful sense of security.

"Before you go I want you to see my home," said the paymaster next. She pointed out a cosy little cottage where she lived with her boy. And I couldn't see a bit of difference between her pride in her home and any housekeeper's pride.

F. Y.

# The Woman and the Calling

*In a recent issue, "Unity," celebrating its fortieth birthday, traces the progress of women as recorded in its early issues.*

"FROM almost its first issue *Unity* took pains to record such news as showed the advance of women toward freedom and enfranchisement. Every entrance of woman into the then untried fields of the ministry, the professions, or the college was hailed with delight. In the second issue we are told that 'Rev.' Olympia Brown is preaching for the Liberals at Racine and gives good satisfaction.'

"The first woman architect, the few women preachers, then appearing in the Universalist and Unitarian denominations, many of whom *Unity's* Editor helped to ordain, the admission of twenty-five women students to Harvard College on the same terms as men, 'wanting absolutely nothing but the promise of a diploma and the appearance of their names in the catalogue' (!) as reported by Thomas Wentworth Higginson in the American Socialist; their admission to the Boston Medical Society, a thing unheard of ten years before; the presence of fifty-three women students at Ann Arbor and the testimony of President Angell that they were 'not inferior to men in the study of history'—all these steps are heralded with warmest approval and fellowship, though *Unity* pauses to repeat one note of warning which will doubtless provoke a smile from the women of today. After noting woman's admission to all honor examinations at Cambridge, by a vote of 398 to 32, the following advice from the 'leading doctor of Cambridgeshire' is quoted:

"Let not women in general suppose that they, while working at the same studies as men, should work at them to the same extent. . . . About three hours of a woman's study to four hours for a man is found on the average to be a safe proportion."

"Widows and maiden ladies are designed by Providence for the purpose of giving a tone to society."—(Sermon at St. Clement's (Philadelphia) quoted by *Unity*.)

FROM *Unity* of November, 1881, come these sentiments on working women by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith:

"The mother naturally looks forward to the time her boys will add to the income of the family by their own work. No such plan is considered for the daughters, whom the mother is conscientiously training for house-keepers. . . . Why should a woman be grieved because her daughter as well as her son works for money. Many a girl who swept, scrubbed, ironed, etc., is taught to feel she loses caste when she does easier work for fewer hours away from home and takes money for it.

"There's the rub! Women may toil sixteen hours a day in the seclusion of home, waste strength in charity work, or have nervous prostration from overwork in society. . . . No one says of them: Poor thing! This impertinent pity is reserved for those who toil for pay.

"Let us recognize the duty as well as the right of women to work. It is high time women held a higher ambition than to economize the earnings of father, husband, or son."

This story of a Wisconsin legislature of long ago is reminiscent of the joke played on women by a Georgia legislature no later than 1916:

"Mrs. Marion V. Dudley had been permitted to address the Wisconsin legislature on woman suffrage, for a period of an hour and a half, and her remarks had been pamphleted by the legislature and a resolution passed, but the Janesville *Gazette* assures its readers the following winter that that action was taken 'only in a spirit of playfulness'—a method of spending its time which seems hardly worthy of a legislative body."

## The Woman Sea Captain

THE *Woman Citizen* is in receipt of a letter from the first woman in Italy to gain a diploma as captain of a merchant-marine vessel. She is Signorina Elisa F. Belluomini, of Via Reggio, and says she is glad to know of the *Woman Citizen* "since it is a periodical protecting the interests of women." And she "makes the observation," that while it is true that she has gained a diploma as captain, she is at present not able to undertake voyages since her "government does not permit women such adventurous careers." She hopes soon, however, to make long sea courses.

She is not the first woman sea-captain, although hers may be the first official appointment. Martha's Vineyard and New Bedford are full of traditions of wives of sea-captains, who brought their husbands' ships safely to port in years gone by. It is moreover reported that the woman navigator is a familiar incident in Hawaiian coastwise trade.

According to report, Miss Belluomini passed the regular examinations as a captain in the merchant-marine service and qualified for the post because she just naturally wanted to be a sailor. She grew up among sea-faring folk and acquired the same yearning for the sea which has made many a lad run away from home. Obdurate relatives tried to turn her mind into the accustomed feminine channels, but they made no more headway than if she had been a boy.

Finally a sympathetic old captain recommended her to the maritime authorities of Livourne. It has needed a special decree and a tussle with the mariners' union to enable Miss Belloumini to get past the initial difficulties of her profession. In spite of the fact that her progress in the Nautical Institute of Via Reggio had been phenomenal, and won her the respect and assistance of every one of her professors and fellow students, she still had to face the stubborn resistance of the organized mariners. Her perseverance has finally won her a master's license in the ocean-going trade and she enters the profession when submarines and mines will add to the perils of the deep. She says: "I enter sea service at a troubled period when each day one risks his life at sea; but I will attempt to do my best, and shall not be afraid to die."

MME. LEONA BOTCHKAREVA

She is the woman who organized Russian women into a soldier band, known as the Battalion of Death, in the hope that their example would inspire the men to fight on. She is now in America en route to offer her services to France

### Marching Song

**By Jessie Pryse Arthur**

*Down from the tundras and steppes of "New Russia,"*
*Borne along by the north wind's cold breath;*
*Southward we march 'gainst the war lords of Prussia,*
*Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!*

*Vengeance we seek for the nations polluted,*
*Ravished, defiled, by the Hun's fiery breath;*
*Never say "Peace" till his rule is uprooted,*
*Onward then! Forward then! Legion of Death!*

*Shorn from our heads the long locks' vain glory,*
*Shorn from our hearts are the tendrils of faith;*
*Trust in their honor?—a meaningless story!*
*Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!*

*Safety from capture we hold in a vial,*
*What fear have we of the grave's icy breath;*
*We are no strangers to travail and trial,*
*Onward then! Forward then! Legion of Death!*

*Long has our blood been shed in life-making,*
*We have been wounded in giving men breath;*
*Now shall we shed it in the life taking,*
*Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!*

*See ye! Oh, see ye! the drowned women drifting,*
*Clutching their wee babies, pallid in death;*
*Look ye! The smoke cloud on burned homesteads lifting,*
*Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!*

*Death to the falsehoods of man-made traditions,*
*"Woman's the weakling"? Is that what he saith?*
*Death once for all to that craven suspicion,*
*Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!*

*Then, side by side, we will fight with our brothers,*
*Yielding our life blood, our youth and our breath;*
*Naught can withstand the just wrath of the Mothers,*
*Onward ye! Forward ye! Legion of Death!*

# AMERICANIZING WOMEN VOTERS

## "When She Maka Vota"

"MA wife she knows how to cook the spagette an' maka the flowers of cloth—alla right. I maka vota for all my family. I take care gooda President at Washington. My wife she no trouble with country. She maka flower of cloth. All man maka the laugh on her when she maka vota." These familiar anti-suffrage sentiments are among the varied comments the Americanization Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association meets in its efforts to prepare the women voters among the foreign population for their new duties. This may be the Italian man's response, sometimes, not often—but it is not the response of his wife.

Little bright-eyed wife has notions in her wise head other than the "spagette" and "the flower of cloth." Maybe it is the disproportion between the cost of spagette and the wages one earns for maka the flower that is responsible for some of her ideas. Anyway she follows the committee to the door and whispers: "Lady, I go thata school. You tella me the night. My husband he go out at night, I wait and I go thata school. He be prouda when I reada the English. He American citizen. I be little American citizen."

That is the prideful spirit they are of. These women may not know who is governor of the state, nor what a state is, nor yet a governor, but they know that a new dignity has fallen upon them. They have been so long accustomed to being overlooked that it means new life to them to be wanted, needed, sought out. "I don't speak no more with you," says Mrs. Willowsky to her neighbor. "I am ashame for talk with peoples like you. Your man he been in this country ten years an' he ain'd got his first papers out already. My husband is a citizen, and you listen what I tell you that you don' know maybe—*I am a citizen too.*"

DOWN in one of the Assembly Districts in New York city soon after the winning of the vote last November the Suffrage Americanization Committee and the Henry Street Settlement in co-operation gave a First Voters' Party for several Election Districts in the direct neighborhood of the settlement. The list of registered voters at the last election was used as a basis of invitation. "We assumed," said Miss Esther Lape, secretary of the Americanization Committee, "that the men were married—a fairly safe assumption, as it proved—and sent cards to their wives asking them to come to a first voters' party. Several hundred came, most of them non-English speaking women who had not been in the habit of coming to the settlement, to the Mothers' Club or to group gatherings of any kind. For the first time in their lives they came together as American citizens, and they were very conscious of their added value to themselves, to their neighbors, and to their husbands in their newly defined citizenship. One of them who had counted for days upon coming to the party told of beginning her preparations early in the evening. The chief part of this preparation consisted in putting on a long unused article of dress, and to judge from her own description the process was something between a ceremony and an operation.

"When she was about ready to leave her husband arrived. He was nothing less than astounded by the unwonted prospect of his wife's going out for the evening. She told him why and where she was going—to the First Voters' Party at Henry Street. 'But how can you go?' asked this amiable American. 'You are not a citizen.' 'You are a citizen?' she asked. 'Of course,' he answered. 'I have my papers, you know.' 'Then,' said the wife, 'I am a citizen, too. I go to the party.' And she went."

WHILE groups of anti-suffragists have been deploring the fact that the enfranchisement of women will mean "an increase in the ignorant vote," suffragists, nearer to the heart of the democratic ideal, see an altogether different and a more reassuring thing. They see an opportunity to awaken every citizen, man and woman, to the realization of America.

The Americanization Committee was formed as a part of the educational movement within the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to prepare women to use their votes intelligently. But very early indeed in the work it became evident that for foreign-born women, many thousands of whom are non-English speaking, and many thousands illiterate, political education must be preceded by fundamentals. These fundamentals of Americanization mean an understanding of American institutions, and a knowledge of the English language. For although foreign-born men and women may be shown many things through their own language, the fact remains that they must function as citizens in English because English is the language of our civic and business life.

The average foreign-born woman in New York city is not at all interested in the machinery of voting. She cares little about wards and election districts and political divisions. But she knows what any one means who tells her that the Board of Aldermen are discussing free lunches and playgrounds, and that they determine the lighting and cleaning of the streets. She easily follows the well-marked educational road from the particular to the general, from the concrete to the abstract.

To get at their public and to follow out their general plan of work, the Americanization Committee is organized in the industrial towns of the state and in each assembly district of the city. On their advisory councils for the various assembly districts the committee has secured representatives of all the agencies doing Americanization work in the districts.

THE general plan of work is everywhere the same and includes the formation of classes in the English language and civics in public schools, settlements and neighborhood houses; a corps of house-to-house workers; classes in factories wherever practicable, and the establishment of information centers.

Forty-five information centers have been established in the Borough of Manhattan where immigrant women, and immigrant men, too, for that matter, may receive information in citizenship, naturalization, voting, and the most important matters before governing boards, legislature and Congress. Here also they may receive information about war matters, such as drafts, food restrictions and rationing. Most immigrant women cannot go far for information, because of the expense of carfare, if for no other reason, and those who have sons and brothers in the army, especially those who read newspapers scarcely at all, will be more and more dependent on these centers.

THE Americanization Committee, with the co-operation of the State Department of Education, has succeeded in putting through the New York State Legislature a bill providing for the training of teachers, both public school teachers and others, for the teaching of adult illiterates. The bill carries an appropriation to make it possible to establish training institutes for teachers both in the state normal schools and in the various cities of the state. Miss Mary Dreier, chairman of the State Suffrage Party's Americanization Committee, has recently explained why the bill's passage is important just now.

"We feel that there are two immediate reasons for urging this bill," she said. "At Yaphank alone there are 1,500 men who do not speak or understand English. As Secretary Lane pointed out the other day, these men cannot read the manual of arms, cannot even understand orders! At the various camps some effort is being made to teach these men English. But, in later drafts, they should be taught before they leave for the camp. *With good teachers,* it is possible to give men 'a working knowledge' of English in a short time.

"There are over 600,000 non-English speaking adults in New York state now, many of whom are illiterate in any language. Because of the war, it is now more essential than ever that the citizens of this and every other state should be equipped with the English language and an understanding of American ideals. Otherwise they cannot keep in touch with or understand our present national aims.

"THERE is a second great reason for the immediate passage and operation of this bill. There are now at least three hundred thousand women in New York state unable to speak English, and 225,000 of these are illiterate in any language. Many of these women may vote next fall. We cannot teach them to vote independently and intelligently in a few months. But 'a working knowledge' of English will be a great step toward independent citizenship for them. It is the language of our civic and business life, and I do not believe we can have competent American citizens without it.

"Good teachers are the crux of the whole situation. And everywhere educational authorities admit that teaching adult immigrants is very different from teaching children and that the failure in experiments in adult immigrant education is most often due to the lack of trained teachers. You can get foreign-born men and women to public night schools, but you cannot keep them there unless you have teachers that understand their needs and their mature interests, and are trained in methods of teaching them. As a war measure, and as a fundamental civic need, we have urged the passage of this bill."

# Your Vote and Your State

By Mary Sumner Boyd

THE American citizen recognizes two sovereignties, state and nation. Yet these two sovereignties do not divide his allegiance, for the spheres of state and federal government at no point overlap. The federal government will be described in a later article; its functions are very definite and touch the life of the citizen scarcely at all. The state government touches the life of the citizen, as Beard* expresses it, "from the cradle to the grave."

The state, as we saw in earlier chapters, delegates some of its executive and administrative powers to local governmental units including administration of justice in lower courts, health, roads, education and the business of financing the local government. How much of this work is done and paid for by the local governments can be judged by the fact that at the last census the governments of the forty-eight states cost about one hundred and twenty-five million, while the local governments cost almost one and one-half billion. Thus the detailed work and the bulk of the cost of government within the boundaries of the state is not borne by the state itself, but by its subordinate units.

Of legislation the reverse is true. All legislative power remains with the state itself, the ordinances permitted to local governments being in most states only those necessary to carry out the executive and administrative work laid upon them by state laws.

THE powers and the framework of state governments are laid down in written constitutions. From the point of view of democracy the most important clauses in these constitutions are the suffrage clause which makes the people, or part of the people, the source of government, and the Bill of Rights which stands at the beginning of all constitutions, forbidding encroachments on civil rights, and ensuring to the people security of life, liberty and property.

State legislation aims to make good this Bill of Rights and to regulate all life and business. Woodrow Wilson in "The State," groups legislation common to nations under laws required for the protection of life and property, and laws which aim to promote the common welfare. Leaving out the few of his classifications which lie within the scope of the federal government the rest serve as a summary of our state laws. Under the first group we have laws designed to keep order and protect persons and property, regulate legal relations in the family, regulate the holding, transmission and interchange of property, contracts, crime, civil justice, duties, privileges and relations of citizens. Under the second we have laws which regulate or provide for trade and industry, labor, roads and internal improvements, light and water, sanitation and health, education, charities, conservation and sumptuary laws (such as prohibition, etc.).

Not specifically provided for in this list are the laws which regulate all the details of local governments, and, in so far as these are covered by legislation, of state administrative boards or commissions. For the passing, carrying out and preserving of these laws, and for doing the business of the state, the state constitution provides a three-part government, legislative, executive and judicial, framed like most of the local governments already described on the model adopted by the federal government in 1787.

All laws not covered—or not forbidden in the Bill of Rights for the protection of the people—by the state constitution and its amendments are passed by the state legislature. They must be ratified or vetoed by the governor, the chief executive officer of the state, and if the governor ratifies, they may be declared unconstitutional and wiped off the statute books by the state supreme court.

Thus the three parts of the government are relied upon to "check and balance" each other and prevent the passing of hasty legislation. Furthermore, the legislature is divided into two parts through both of which a bill must pass before it goes to the governor, and this it is claimed is a further check on ill-considered legislation.

THE government thus roughly outlined, is a pure representative government, in which the voter has no part except to choose at the polls who shall make the laws and who shall carry them into effect. As we saw in a few cities, so in a few states the initiative, referendum and recall gives the voter more power than this over legislation and legislators, but the almost pure representative form of government is still characteristic of most of our states.

State legislatures are, as we have seen, made up of two houses, the upper house or senate, and the lower, the assembly house of delegates or house of representatives. Members of both are apportioned to population and elected by the voters of fixed districts, a senatorial district being very much larger than an assembly district so that the upper house is smaller than the lower. In Louisiana, for instance, the senate has only about a quarter as many members as the assembly. Minnesota has the largest senate (62 members), and Delaware the smallest (17). The states do not have a common population basis for representation in their legislatures. Nevada, with the smallest population in the Union, has 22 senators, and New York, with the largest, has 51.

NO PLACE TO LAND

The relative proportions of the two houses vary. Delaware has 35 assemblymen, or about double the number of senators; Massachusetts, a ratio of 6 to 1. Delaware has the smallest house, and New Hampshire has the largest (450 members). New York, with 25 times the population of New Hampshire has only 150 assemblymen. There are, all told, 7,347 members of state legislatures in the 48 states, of whom more than three-fourths sit in the lower house. Pay for members ranges from $300 a term (2 years) in New Hampshire, to $3,500 a session (1 year) in Illinois.

In all states but Mississippi and Alabama, which set four years, and Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York, one year, the term of representatives (or assemblymen) is two years. Massachusetts has a one-year term for senators, and the other states are about evenly divided in setting two or four years for the upper house. The length of legislative sessions is unlimited in 16 states; in the rest it ranges from 40 to 90 days, and these sessions are held in all but 8 states biennially. In Alabama and Mississippi regular sessions are quadrennial, and in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Rhode Island and Georgia they are annual.

It is estimated that through these legislative mills each session there pass, taking the 48 sessions together, over 50,000 bills, of which a third become law. To expedite the disposal of this vast number of bills, which average considerably over 1,000 a session, to a state, both houses are divided into committees to consider bills of certain types. The commonest committees are ways and means, judiciary, cities, railroads, education, tax, health, banks, insurance and rules.

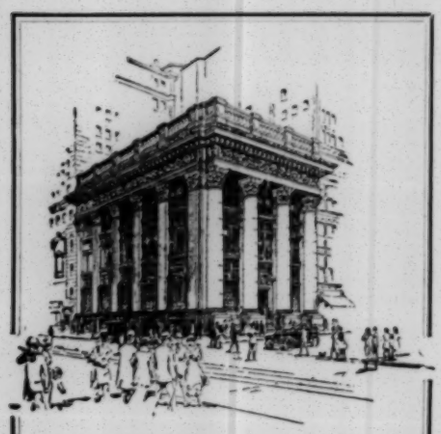
A SPEAKER, elected by the house and always representing the political party of the majority, presides over the deliberations of the assembly. The corresponding officer in the senate, called its president, is in 34 states the lieutenant-governor; in the others, he is elected as in the assembly. Both houses have a few functionaries, clerks, sergeant-at-arms, etc.

According to the usual procedure, a bill is introduced, read and referred to the proper committee which either reports favorably or kills it. If reported favorably it is read a second and a third time, amended and voted on. If the vote is favorable it is then sent to the other house where it goes through the same course.

All bills, except bills for revenue, which must originate in the lower house, can originate in either house, and the same bill can be introduced in both houses, independently; a bill amended in the second house must be returned to the first for approval. Having passed the legislature a bill then goes to the governor for ratification, and if he vetoes it it must pass again, in five states by a three-fifths vote, in 9 by a full majority, and in the rest by a two-

(Continued on page 18)

* American Citizenship.



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## A Measure of Justice

THE Oklahoma State Republican Convention passed a resolution which read as follows:

"Resolved, that the Republican Party in the state of Oklahoma, in convention assembled, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, and for the people, favors the extension of suffrage to women as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country."

# Within the Organization

*Special Nashville Correspondence to the Woman Citizen*

SUFFRAGE in Tennessee has taken on new life and force since the two wings of the party amalgamated and elected Mrs. Leslie Warner, of Nashville, President of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association.

Since assuming the obligations of her office, Mrs. Warner has been a busy woman, for the work of reorganization has been enormous. It has, however, been speeded up by Mrs. Warner's announcement that it was her greatest hope to make the Tennessee Suffrage Association a great war machine. Her own determination has aroused renewed interest and much patriotic enthusiasm.

A meeting of the State Board of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association was recently held at the Y. W. C. A. Building in Nashville, at which definite work was outlined and loyal support pledged to Mrs. Warner in all her undertakings. Especial interest was manifested in the project of raising Tennessee's quota of funds for the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

When the Tennessee Division of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, was organized nearly a year ago the most active and forceful work of the organization was done by Tennessee suffragists, and Mrs. Warner was elected vice-president-at-large for the state. In all the activities of the Woman's Committee suffragists have taken and continue to take an important part. At the recent War Conference of the Woman's Committee, Tennessee Division, the first war conference held in a southern state, Mrs. Warner had the distinction of introducing Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee, the chief speaker.

The Chairman of the Nashville Division of the Woman's Committee, Mrs. James Frazier, is an ardent suffragist who has done constructive work both in behalf of suffrage, war work, and in the Society of the Fatherless Children of France. Mrs. Frazier makes evident at all times that the welfare of children is her chief hobby, for while still quite a young woman, noted for her beauty and social graces, she is the mother of six sturdy young sons and a dainty little daughter.

TENNESSEE suffragists have also been exceedingly active in Red Cross Work. Mrs. Warner having brought to that work the same ability that has distinguished her throughout her career, serves splendidly as a member of the Red Cross Advisory Board of Tennessee. Miss Matilda Porter of Nashville, Chairman of Red Cross and War Work for the Nashville Woman Suffrage Association, is also Chairman of Organization on the State Suffrage Board. Wednesday is known as suffrage day at the Red Cross Headquarters and on that day, and others, Miss Porter serves as an instructor in making surgical dressings.

A distinguished member of the State Board of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association is Mrs. Ittie K. Reno. Mrs. Reno is a well known writer and serves as Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau. She was one of the first women in Nashville to organize a Red Cross Unit under the name of the Noelton Red Cross Auxiliary. Mrs. Reno served most acceptably as Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau for the Woman's Committee in Middle Tennessee. So far as known the women speakers in the registration and food conservation drives who were sent out by Mrs. Reno were the only ones in the state to adhere strictly to the four-minute speeches designated by the War Council.

The Thrift Stamp Drive in Nashville was concluded by a Street Carnival and Mrs. Charles W. Baker, corresponding secretary of Mrs. Warner's Board and first vice-chairman of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Association, together with Miss Katharine Allan, third vice-chairman of the Nashville League served as hostesses at the Suffrage Booth. They were ably assisted by Mrs. Terry Kimbro, Miss Daisy Gunn, Mrs. Claud D. Sullivan and Mrs. Elizabeth Fry Page. The suffrage parade of the Capitol Boulevard during the carnival was participated in entirely by children dressed in the costumes of all nations, bearing banners with the slogan "Ballots for Both." The parade was led by a tiny soldier boy in khaki, a tiny midshipman and a tiny soldier in French uniform.

IN the Third Liberty Loan Drive which has just been concluded, the Nashville Woman Suffrage Association under the leadership of Mrs. Claud D. Sullivan, assisted by Mrs. W. A. Overall and others, sold second to the largest amount of bonds of any woman's organization in the city. Mrs. Leslie Warner's personal contribution to this fund was one of the largest in the state.

Mrs. Warner is serving, too, as vice-president of the Fatherless Children of France Society of Nashville, of which Mrs. Dempsey Weaver is president. Under the splendid leadership of these two women, assisted by Miss Frances Pilcher, another strong suffragist, Nashville and its vicinity have adopted 1,500 French orphans.

Miss Cornelia Barksdale, recording secretary of the State Board, was ambitious to be the first Nashville suffragist to send funds to the Oversea Hospitals. In fulfillment of this wish she and her Tenth Ward Suffrage League gave a delightful card party at the Nashville Commercial Club, at which the sum of fifty dollars for the hospitals was realized.

Mrs. Warner appeared on the program of the Tennessee State Federation of Women's Clubs which has just closed a patriotic convention at Jackson, Tennessee, presided over by Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, the state president of federated clubs. At the convention, Mrs. Warner spoke forcefully on War Work for Women and urged especial interest in the Oversea Hospitals.

Immediately upon her return, Mrs. Warner attended a meeting of the suffragists of the twenty-fifth ward of Nashville, of which Mrs. Ira P. Jones is chairman. There Mrs. Warner delivered Mrs. Catt's recent message on the Federal Amendment and the twenty-fifth ward of Nashville was the first in the state to take official action protesting delay in the ratification of the Federal Amendment by the United States Senate.

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### Texas Jubilee

THE Texas Equal Suffrage Association held its annual gathering the last three days in May at Austin and planned a program of intensive work for these coming months. This being the first statewide gathering since Texas was added to the white states on the suffrage map, the convention was a Victory Jubilee. A part of the program included institutes for the study of citizenship, addresses being made by men and women especially qualified to take the lead in these matters. Governor Hobby, who is credited with having initiated and been instrumental in the passage of some of the most progressive legislation ever written on to the statutes of any state, was listed as one of the principal speakers at the convention. The primary suffrage bill, under which Texas women enjoy practically full suffrage, had the full endorsement of the governor.

### She Hoed; He Voted

ONE South Carolina suffragist knows that it will be easier to represent herself at the polls than to have her husband represent her. She called him up at his place of business the day of the general election and urged him to go to vote. He considered that he had voted in both primaries and he didn't think it made any difference about voting in the general election and besides his beans needed hoeing and he was coming home early to hoe them, and the only way she could persuade him to go was by offering to hoe the beans for him. She is sure that voting isn't nearly so hard as hoeing beans.


## Women's Number

# THE NATION

JUNE 1, 1918

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NEW METHODS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING
By SUSAN M. KINGSLEY, of Bryn Mawr College

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By ANNA ROCHESTER

THE VIRGINIA MAN AND THE NEW ERA FOR WOMEN
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Head of the Virginia Bureau of Vocations for Women

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING WITH POLITICAL POWER
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## Your Vote and Your State

(*Continued from page* 15)

thirds vote. Money bills generally require a larger percentage to pass over the veto.

This veto power of the governor is most important. Other legislative powers of the governor are his messages to the legislature recommending certain legislation; his power to call special sessions in order to get through certain legislation which he approves, and his smaller but still important power to make some of the rules and regulations for the administrative and business boards and commissions which have since the Civil War, become important parts of the machinery for carrying on the executive work of state government.

With the exception of Massachusetts and New Jersey the governor's term is from 2 to 4 years, about half and half in the various states, the states with newer constitutions tending to longer terms. New Jersey has three years, and Massachusetts one year with a strong tendency to re-elect twice. The governor's salary runs from $2,500 in Vermont, to $12,000 in Illinois.

Besides the part he takes in legislation the governor is charged to execute the law and is given the power to appoint and remove a number of executive officials.

NOT all executive officials are appointed by the governor or controlled by him. The following officials are, in addition to legislators and the governor himself, elected by the voters and responsible to them alone for the way in which they perform their executive functions: lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller or auditor, treasurer, attorney general, and in most states, superintendent of public instruction.

There are, however, besides these, a list of about 25 administrative boards or commissions, some existing in one state, others in another, the heads of which are in most states appointed by the governor. Commonest among these boards are those concerned with labor, agriculture, health, banks, insurance, corrections, charities, roads, public service, tax and conservation.

The governor's executive power, beginning with the power to carry out the law between man and man, and as head of the militia to preserve peace and order in the state, is great or small, in proportion to how many of the state executive and administrative officials are appointed by and responsible to him, and how many elected by the people.

Besides his legislative and executive functions, the governor has one judicial function; he can pardon state prisoners.

## Ambitious Women's Club

ILLINOIS'S new Women's Athletic Club purposes erecting a twelve-story arcade building with women's lobbies and a mezzanine with offices, spacious lobbies and reception rooms, dining rooms, banquet halls, coffee shop, tea room, cafeteria, parlors, writing rooms, libraries, convention hall for meetings, club rooms for other organizations, studios, educational departments for literature, science and art, gymnasium equipped under the rules and regulations of the American Athletic Association available for dances, stage facilities for dramas and concerts, regulation size swimming pool, Turkish baths, lounging rooms, locker rooms, individual rest rooms, 200 rooms with tub and shower baths, junior department and nursery, model kitchen, refrigeration plant, laundry, and roof garden with Tea-Cup Inn.

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